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GUERRILLAS ATTACK POLICE HEADQUARTERS; NON-COMMUNIST WORKERS FEEL DISCRIMINATION

GUERRILLAS EMPLOY HUMAN SHIELDS -- Chesun I'->, 2 Nov 49

According to an announcement by the Provincial Police Eureau of Cholla Namdo, about 70 guerrillas entered the villages near the Supuk-myon district police headquarters in Tamyang-kun, Cholla Namdo, on the morning of 29 October and collected at gunpoint fore than 1,000 villagers, including wemen and children. These villagers were then lined up in front of the guerrillas and used as shields in attacking the police headquarters. Villagers refusing to cooperate were either killed on the spot or their houses burned down by the Reds.

On the same day, in nearby Taema-myon, Yonggang-kun, Cholla Namdo, about 300 guerrillas rounded up more than 1,200 village residents and attacked the township police headquarters in the same manner.

HARDSHIPS DISTRESS NON-RED WORKERS -- Subook Sinmun, 19 Sep 49

The working conditions of the miners in the state-operated Kungsan Coal Mine in Ewap'ung-myon, Hoeryong-kun, Hamkyong Pukto, typifies the deplorable state of life of the non-Communist workers throughout North Korea due to discrimination against them by the Communist rulers.

As of 51 August 1.949, there were 1,700 miners working at the Eungsen coal mine. Of the total of 700 families, 491 were the families of non-Communist workers, or those who do not belong to any labor organization of the Communist Party. Of these families, 54 had no bedding at all, and elept on the bare floor even during winter; 73 families had no kitchen utensils; and 103 miners wear the same clothing all year round, both in the pit and at home. It is believed that Communist exploitation of these workers is worse than that by the Japanese before the war. A non-Communist miner's daily ration consists of 900 grams of cereals, an additional 300 grams for each member of his family, except for students, who get 350 grams. The average daily wage is 31.50 wen, which is wholly inadequate to maintain even the minimum daily subsistence.

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In contrast, the remaining 209 families at the Kungsan coal mines, members of the North Korean Labor Party, are given all sorts of special privileges, including the privilege to live in more comfortable living quarters formerly owned by the Japanese.

MORTH KOREAN REFUGERS STEADILY MOUNT -- Chosum Ilbo, 1 Nov 49

The influx of the North Korean residents into South Korea across the 58th Farallel has been continuing at a steady rate. According to an announcement by the Ministry of Social Affairs on 29 October, the number of North Korean refugees received at the Ongjin Receiving Centur since December 1948 reached 6,390. These are mostly from Pyongan and Hwanghae provinces. The monthly breakdown of the number of refugees received is:

Dec	1,001	May	1,005
Jan	98 9	Jun	499
Feb	499	Jul	411
Mar	623	Aug	352
Apr	672	Sep	312
•	•	Oct	71

JUVENILE SHOPLIFTING INCREASES -- Subcok Simmun, 19 Sep 49

During the month of August, there were 5,000 cases of juvenile delinquency recorded in Pyongyang. This is nearly three times the number recorded during the same month last year. The main reason for this phenomenal increase, which consisted mainly of shoplifting and kindred petty offenses, committed in the downtown business district by juveniles ranging in age from 8 to 18, was believed to be the mounting economic hardships of the working class, and too much leisure time for children during summer vacation.

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